

## TOWN OF BRIGHTON DRAFT GENERAL PLAN

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Please be aware that:

Items highlighted in yellow mean they will be revisited or added later.

Items highlighted in green are specific items the steering committee needs to review and provide feedback on.

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### Natural Resources, Recreation, and Tourism

#### Chapter Overview

While it is not required by Utah State code to have an element in the General Plan dedicated to natural resources, recreation, and tourism, the Town of Brighton and its residents have acknowledged that this is a crucial aspect of their community and should be addressed to analyze the best possible outcomes in future planning. Through the kick-off workshop results from July 2021, residents identified obstacles like over-visitation and a decrease in water availability; problems such as these will affect the community's future and should be reviewed and analyzed by residents and stakeholders in the General Plan beyond.

#### Benefits of Natural Resource Planning

- Prepares the community for future obstacles and mitigates issues before they occur.
- Relieves stress when concerns for safety and environmental degradation can be alleviated.
- Helps communities assess equitable access to resources and establish reasonable, minimum standards for daily life.
- Creates a resilient community that can prosper many years into the future.

#### Natural Resources

For this document, natural resources are the physical attributes found in the landscape within the town boundary. These can be categorized as forests, animals, habitats and ecosystems, water, energy resources, air, and sun.

#### Cultural Resources

For thousands of years, humans have also found cultural significance in the natural resources provided to them. This is clear in the rich history of the Town of Brighton. Many of the cultural and community values are based on the presents of rich and flourishing natural resources that have long been present in the beautiful canyon. Therefore, it is also important that this chapter acknowledges and understands that cultural resources may be crucial to understanding the town's values and future goals regarding natural resources.

#### Recreation

The recreation in the canyon is intrinsically connected to natural resources. The beautiful water, forest, and mountains provide the perfect environment for skiing, mountain biking, hiking, camping, picnicking, and Nordic and cross-country skiing. When considering the future preservation of the natural resources in the canyon analyzing the potential threats from recreation is necessary for determining ways to mitigate impacts. This was prevalent in the public engagement data collected throughout the General Plan process, when asked about potential threats to the community or obstacles many residents expressed over-visitation and catering to visitors as a major threat to the community and the environment.

## What does the community say about Natural Resources?

Achieve	Preserve	Eliminate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trail Head Infrastructure</li> <li>Environmental Stewardship</li> <li>Dark Skies / Light Pollution Reduction</li> <li>No Dogs in Canyon</li> <li>Developing trailhead infrastructure</li> <li>Capacity studies</li> <li>Capacity study for winter and summer</li> <li>Please no more pavement</li> <li>Better lobbying of local reps for EIS of BC</li> <li>Fire Safety (fuel clean up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural Ecological Systems</li> <li>Recreation and Open Space</li> <li>Clean Air / Water</li> <li>Natural Beauty / Views</li> <li>Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>Dark Skies</li> <li>The beauty of the BCC. It must not become a theme park!</li> <li>Educate</li> <li>Signage at trailheads about preservation / stewardship</li> <li>Signage at trailheads about history of canyon</li> <li>Environment - Prevent degradation</li> <li>Moose population and other animals</li> <li>Protect Watershed</li> <li>Signage at trailheads about natural history</li> <li>Water</li> <li>Our valuable, precious water resources</li> <li>Viability of the ski resorts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Degradation</li> <li>Use of Salt on Roads</li> </ul>
Strengths	Weaknesses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build Trail and Open Space Network, Including Trailhead Infrastructure</li> <li>Educate Visitors on Environmental Stewardship</li> <li>Charge Visitors for Impacts They Create</li> <li>Pickle ball on public tennis court</li> <li>Work with ski resorts for summer bike/run shuttles</li> <li>Charge a small fee to drive up canyon road - residents pay yearly fee (\$5?) per car</li> <li>Do not issue any season toll passes!</li> <li>Otherwise it will not work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-Visitation and Development Pressures</li> <li>Not Enough Emergency Planning / Forest Management</li> <li>Environmental Degradation</li> <li>Lack of trailhead infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate public restrooms at trail heads</li> <li>Noise pollution</li> <li>Over-visitation, careless visitors</li> <li>Light pollution</li> </ul>	
Opportunities	Threats	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation</li> <li>Natural Environment</li> <li>Beauty / Picturesque</li> <li>Air Quality</li> <li>History</li> <li>Weather / Climate</li> <li>Quiet / Solitude</li> <li>Outstanding forest</li> <li>Great ski resorts and summer hiking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overcrowding or Development Pressures, Including Incompatible Development</li> <li>Natural Disaster</li> <li>Environmental Degradation, Including Diminished Air/Water Quality</li> <li>Overburdened Trail Infrastructure</li> <li>Drought and Water Availability</li> <li>Noise Pollution</li> <li>Illegal Camping / Squatting</li> <li>Over use</li> <li>Wildfires</li> <li>Public restrooms</li> <li>Water-wasting (outdoor irrigation)</li> <li>Drought</li> </ul>	

## Roles

Town of Brighton

Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District

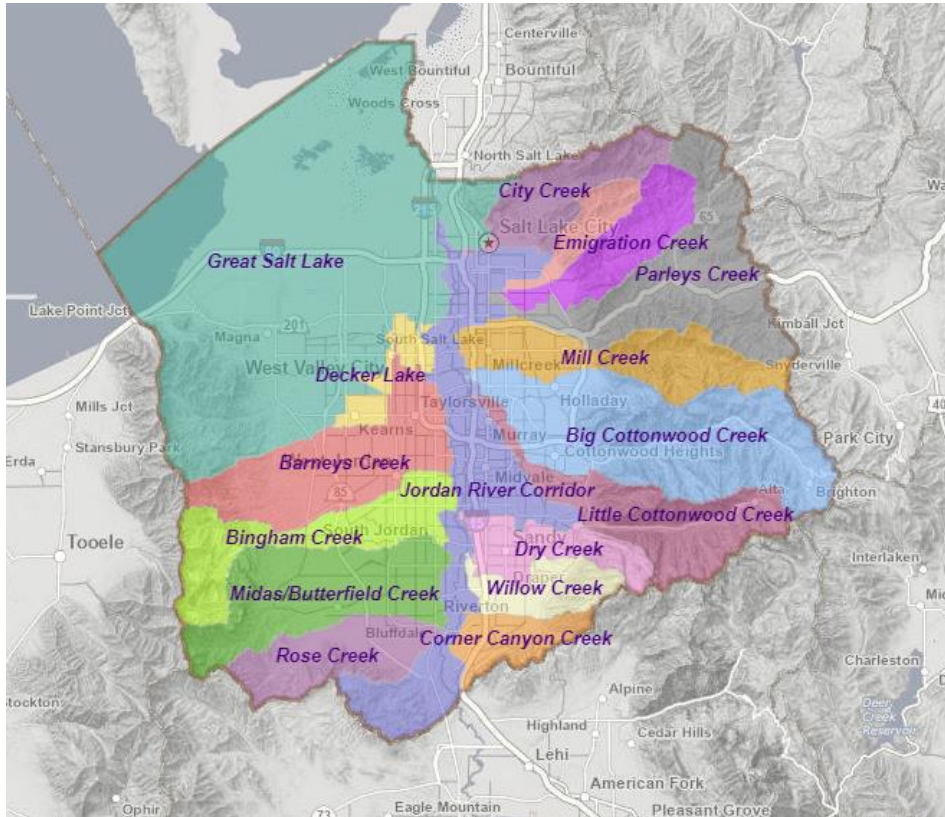
US Forest Service

Central Wasatch Commission

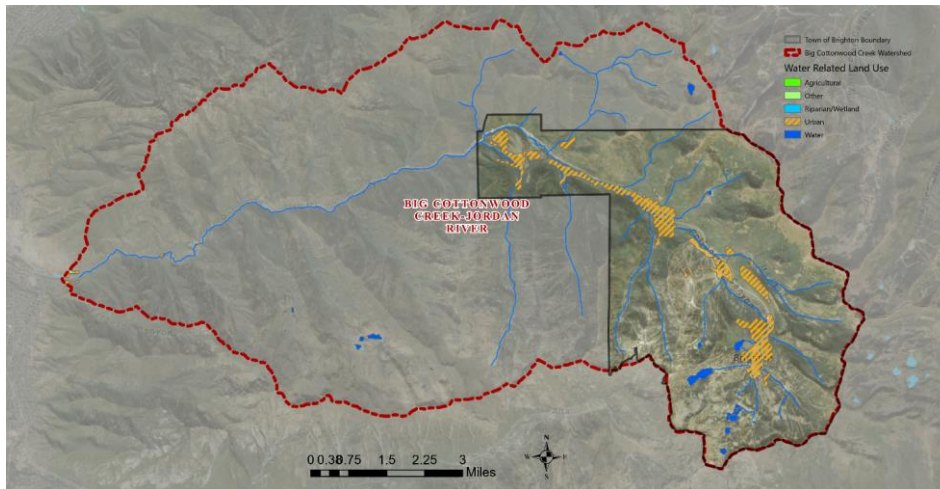
Department of Natural Resources

#### Water

The Town of Brighton sits in the upper canyon of Big Cottonwood Creek, one of the largest contributing sub-watersheds in the Jordan River Watershed, with approximately 51,238 acre-feet (Salt Lake City Water Management Plan, 9, 1999). The upper bowl of the canyon allows for easy absorption of water into the creek, which creates a stable flow of water all year. Some areas in the canyon have been identified as floodplains during the spring when snowpack and rainfall can compile.



Salt Lake County Watershed Planning and Restoration Program Interactive Map April 2022



## Water Rights

Since the early development of the canyon-like mining operations, cabin development, and recreation opportunities, little has changed how water rights and water availability have been established. Many of the states in the intermountain west follow the same guidelines. To start, the state's water belongs to the public, and the state determines who has a right to water and how they use it. This means that even if water flows freely onto someone's property, the person must have permission from the state to divert the water or collect more than a certain amount of the water, as specified in the state statute. (Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, 2012). The ability to divert water for a specific use and amount designated by the state is what is referred to as a "water right." Depending on when and how the water right was established, the water right will specify details regarding the nature or use of the water allowed. A Water right can limit the permitted use such as domestic (housing), irrigation, agriculture, industrial, institutional, or commercial; the amount of water allowed is typically described as the flow in acre-feet/year, the point of diversion, which is the method the water is being withdrawn, the source type, a priority date or date the right was established, it also described where the water could be used, most likely with the legal description of the property. Read How Utah Water Works or visit the Utah Division of Water Rights website for more information on water rights and water use.

#### Water Right Example

Owner	Priority Date	Source	Flow
MTN Water Company	July 6, 1901	Underground water well	4.45 acre-feet/year
Point of Diversion	<i>Underground:</i>	South 409 feet East 200 feet from the North quarter corner of Section 5, Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the Salt Lake Baseline & Meridian	
	<i>Well Diameter:</i>		
	<i>Well Depth:</i>		
Beneficial Use	<i>Type of Use:</i>	<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>Domestic</b>
	<i>Period of Use:</i>	April 1 through October 31	January 1 through December 31
	<i>Amount of Use:</i>	4.00 acre-feet	0.45 acre-feet
	<i>Place of Use:</i>	The Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the Salt Lake Baseline & Meridian.	The Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the Salt Lake Baseline & Meridian.

Example Water Right from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, 2012

#### Water Providers

Because the Town sits in a sub-watershed that flows into the greater Salt Lake Valley and provides water to other residents, Salt Lake City Corporation or Salt Lake City Public Utilities is the largest wholesale water distributor in Big Cottonwood Canyon. Over time, as small communities developed, private water providers or non-municipal water providers were established and worked closely with Salt Lake City Corporation to administer water through private water contracts. Each property owner in the canyon that uses water has a personal water contract with a private water provider or Salt Lake City Corporation. There are approximately 20 different water providers in the Town of Brighton. Each of these water providers may have as little as 20 water contracts or upwards of 100 water contracts. With approximately 875 housing units in the Town of Brighton, there are just as many water contracts, each with its unique parameters for how the water is used.

#### Water Use

The two primary uses for water in the Canyon are residential and recreational. Residential properties in the Canyon differ between full-time and part-time residences. Most of the housing stock in the canyon is part-time residential. Part-time means that property is only occupied less than six months out of the year, most likely in the summer. There are two ski resorts in the Town of Brighton boundary with master plans contemplating possible expansions or changes. The two main uses in the canyon can generally be categorized as residential and recreational.

Each water contract in the canyon will disclose the beneficial use or how the water is meant to be used on the property. Domestic practical use implies that water is intended to be used for residential purposes. Each beneficial use will have the period of use, amount of use, and place of use.

There are a couple of different ways to interact with the water system in Utah. Most people with a water right have been given the right to divert a portion of water for their use. The water contract typically states the use, amount, time of year, property, etc. Once you have diverted the

water, you can use a portion to consume or deplete water that will not be returned to the water system, or you can use water that can be considered return flow and will be returned to the water system. The use of return flow is essential when considering sustainable natural resource management practices.

#### Side Information Panel Tying in Water Plans

Because the Town of Brighton has limited jurisdiction over water administration, it is essential to be aware of the governing documents that dictate water use and future water goals in the Canyon. These are some of the following documents that can help residents understand the current water conditions in the canyon.

#### Water Management Plans

Salt Lake City's Water Management Plan (Salt Lake City's water management plan is confidential due to important information regarding water sources, for more information, please contact Salt Lake City Public Utilities)

[Salt Lake City's 2020 Water Conservation Plan](#)

[Salt Lake County Integrated Watershed Plan](#)

#### Questions to consider in water planning

Water Management	Future Projections	Water Efficient land Use
Where does our water come from? How much water do we have? How much water do various land-use sectors use? How do we pay for water systems repairs and improvements? How is water used or conserved? Is our water system sufficient, safe, and reliable?	What are our population, housing, and employment growth? What are our development expectations? What water challenges does a changing climate pose? How much water will we need? Do current water supplies line up with projected demand? How can water and land use be equitably managed?	Are we collaborating on water issues? How does our development process consider water? How does our urban form impact our water use? Is water used efficiently outdoors? Is water used efficiently indoors? How does land use impact our watershed?

The questions above come from the Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy. These are being asked across the intermountain west as communities prepare for the change in water availability and weather patterns. The Town of Brighton must start to review these questions and understand how it will establish a clear understanding of its current water conditions. It will be

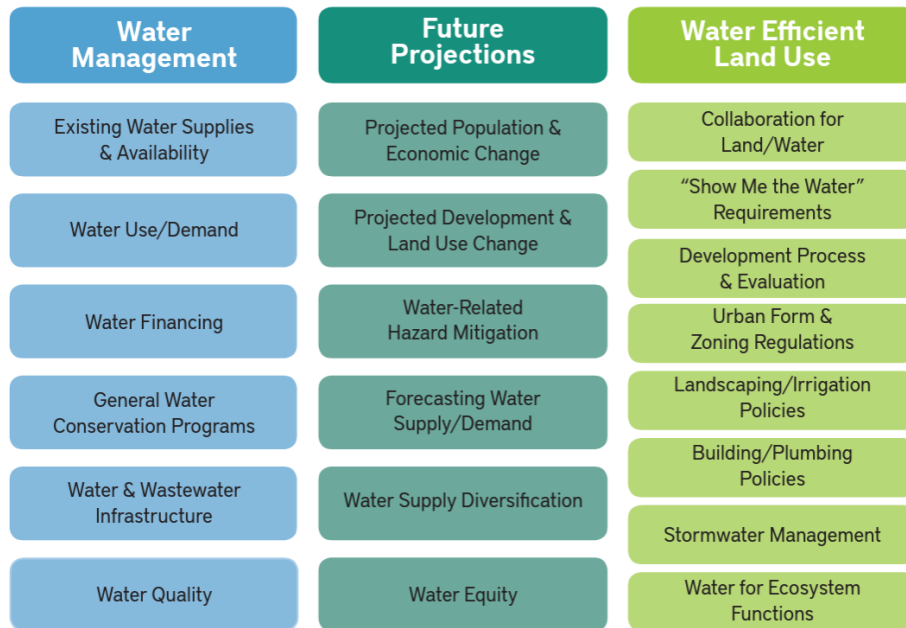
essential that the town works closely with its water providers and administrators at all levels of government.

Best Water Practices: measuring Water consumption before and after code changes.

#### One Water and Integrating Water Management

Below is a graphic demonstrating all the complex operations that collectively create a community's water portfolio—different aspects of the community's water portfolio managed by other entities. The central administrators for water management are Salt Lake City's Public Utilities, private water providers, and state agencies like the Utah Division of Water Quality, the Utah Division of Drinking Water, and the Utah Division of Water Rights. Future projections may fall to the Town of Brighton or be contracted through the Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District or may fall to Salt Lake City or the water providers, depending on the topic. The water-efficient land use categories are under the jurisdiction of the Town of Brighton, which uses the Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District to process all land use applications and codes.

To develop a comprehensive understanding of the current and future water conditions for the Town of Brighton, these agencies must work together on these topics to build an integrated water management system. It is best to think of a community's water as one collective natural resource. In the past, many agencies siloed parts of the water system and only managed their portion without considering how the systems interact. The Town of Brighton must look at its water system collectively and solve problems together. This would mean that administrators responsible for sewer, culinary water, stormwater, and land use start working together on long-term goals.



Source: Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy

## Water Availability

For the Town of Brighton, water availability is difficult to track. Because all private property owners in the canyon have individual contracts with the designated water provider, knowing the actual amount allotted to the property can be unclear. These contracts vary based on the time the water right was established and the intended use at the time. There may be some contracts that still refer to irrigation as a beneficial use even though there are no longer agricultural uses in the Canyon. With these conditions, the Town of Brighton is heavily reliant on Salt Lake City Public Utilities and the Water Providers to manage the water and understand the water taken, used, returned, and lost. During the community engagement for this General Plan, residents expressed interest in increasing commercial or retail options around the Brighton Loop to provide necessary services like groceries or community gathering spaces. This may seem like an easy adjustment under the Town of Brighton's land use codes to allow for these new uses. Still, without understanding the limitations of the water conditions in the Canyon, it would be unwise to allow for further development that may create more significant problems for residents than not having the desired amenities.

Therefore, collaborating and discussing existing water conditions and data between the town and water administrators will be vital in the Town of Brighton's search to develop a sustainable community while providing the necessary amenities for residents.

Another consideration is that the Salt Lake City Public Utilities service area covers vast land on the eastern and western sides of the Wasatch Mountains, not to mention Salt Lake City proper. The service areas and possible regions calculate Salt Lake City's calculations, but there is no available data that looks explicitly at properties in the Town of Brighton. This may be because the Town of Brighton incorporated 2020, and data collection adjustments have not happened yet. However, it is in the town's best interest to reach a level of reliable water use data that can help facilitate discussions related to land use, housing, and future population projects.

Case Study: Town of Gilbert Az Environmental Planning Section

<https://web.archive.org/web/20191217175033/https://www.gilbertaz.gov/home/showdocument?id=2596>

The city of Fresno, CA How to manage their water sources.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20191217174958/https://www.fresno.gov/darm/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2019/07/Consolidated-GP-7-2019.pdf>

City and County of Broomfield

<https://web.archive.org/web/20191217175525/https://www.broomfield.org/DocumentCenter/View/21455/Comprehensive-Plan-2016?bidId=>

Water Use and Demand

Understanding the historical water use in the region can aid in the land and development approval process.

<https://www.santafecountynm.gov/media/files/SustainableGrowthManagementPlanAdoptedbyResolution2015-155.pdf>

Water Financing

Water financing refers to the associated costs of installing and using water like development costs, water rates, water maintenance costs, water treatment, etc. The Town of Brighton is not in charge of expenses related to water processing and maintenance of water in the Canyon but does manage the costs associated with the development of new buildings and uses in the canyon. Some of these are simple building permits and engineering fees typically not altered based on available resources but mainly cover the cost of processing the application. Some municipalities include additional impact fees adopted to offset the cost or burden the development is adding to the community and its existing infrastructure. Impact fees must be associated with some study and equal to the developer's proposed change.

Regardless of the different methods agencies use for water financing to keep water infrastructure running, the town must understand how their water and infrastructure are being financed and maintained. Collaboration is essential in understanding that all aspects of the water system can prosper.

Case Study: San Joaquin County will ensure that all necessary water processes are completed before approving a development. <https://www.sjgov.org/commdev/cgi-bin/cdyn.exe/file/Planning/General%20Plan%202035/GENERAL%20PLAN%202035.pdf>

#### Wastewater Infrastructure

Properties in the Town of Brighton have wastewater systems that can vary between sewer and septic. Once the main sewer line was installed on SR 190, new development became required to connect to the sewer line rather than opt-out to septic. However, multiple neighborhoods in the Canyon are on septic, including Forest Glen, Lady of the Lake, and Mt Haven. Whether or not properties in Brighton should be required to connect to sewer is not clear. Although there are benefits to connecting to sewer, it is difficult to impose the fees for installation on a long-standing neighborhood that has been an asset to the community. Typically, improvements like this are required when a property owner wants to improve their property by expanding their house or building an entirely new home. Imposing costly improvements on a property that does not intend to expand the footprint of the building or use more resources could be a burden to property owners.

However, the benefits of sewers in communities can sometimes outweigh the installation cost. For instance, although the initial cost of sewer upfront is greater than septic, overall maintenance costs, overtime, are reduced. This also puts less burden on the property owner to maintain their septic system on their property. An issue identified in the public engagement data was the vacancy of houses in the canyon, which meant more opportunities for properties to degrade over time. Septic needs to be maintained and examined every year to keep them running smoothly and avoid environmental degradation of the land.

The comprehensive plan talks about wastewater systems and moving communities off septic. <https://web.archive.org/web/20191218210127/https://www.las-cruces.org/DocumentCenter/View/770/Comprehensive-Plan-2040-PDF>

#### Water Leaks and Loss

Northwest Colorado Water Quality Protection Standards:

<http://nwccog.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2018.06.20.-NWCCOG-Model-Water-Quality-Prot.-Stnds-FINAL-with-appendices.pdf>

The city of Las Vegas Discusses Impact of land-use decisions on water management page 22 <https://web.archive.org/web/20191218180340/https://files.lasvegasnevada.gov/planning/Consevation-Element.pdf>

#### Information Side Panel What is Scenario Planning?

Scenario planning is reviewing existing conditions with varying potential future changes and then posing different solutions to create different outcomes. In other words, you build different scenarios that the community may come across through variables that are not under their control. Scenario planning is used frequently when analyzing the effects of climate change and public health data. For studying effects of large populations, it is often very difficult to predict the exact behavior and outcome so reviewing multiple scenarios helps build a comprehensive plan.

Scenario planning can also help illustrate tradeoffs that a community might need to consider. For instance, the public engagement data shows that residents would be open to increasing amenities around the Brighton Loop, but if that means using valuable resources where resources may already be scarce, they might be more interested in seeking alternatives.

It may be beneficial for the Town of Brighton to utilize scenario planning that can illustrate the tradeoffs for certain future goals. There may be some goals in the General Plan that involve actions that may contradict other goals. Oftentimes, goals that promote economic development or housing may contradict goals that promote environmental preservation. It is important that before actions are taken the community has fully reviewed the outcomes of the choices being made and understands their drawbacks.

#### Water-Related Hazard Mitigation

With climate change, communities will face increasing uncertainty particularly as it relates to extreme weather, precipitation and natural disasters. Counties have separate hazard mitigation plans which should be referenced. Water related hazards like water resource related threat in a community.

National Climate Assessment <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/25/>

Hazard Mitigation Planning: <https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/hazard-mitigation-natural-disasters>

Assured water supply laws in western states:

[https://www.colorado.edu/law/sites/default/files/attached-files/castle\\_final.pdf](https://www.colorado.edu/law/sites/default/files/attached-files/castle_final.pdf)

#### Side Information Panel: Scenario: Extreme Drought

Year after year, the intermountain west loses precious water resources, and faces drought, increased forest fire, and air pollution. States are each taking their own initiatives to facilitate and alleviate the stress of these extreme conditions. There are states, like Colorado, that have laws called assured water rights laws. Assured water rights laws provide a process by which

water will be made available to the eligible groups identified under the laws and in what prioritization process they will distribute.

#### Water Conservations Programs

Education, incentives, and regulation work best in tandem. Affluent communities, however, may get better results from incentive programs.

Topics: public education on water, water budgets and information, fixture, and appliance efficiency standards, information for developers, led by example government buildings (see [https://www.ca-ilg.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/resources\\_FINAL\\_-\\_web\\_version\\_0.pdf](https://www.ca-ilg.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/resources_FINAL_-_web_version_0.pdf)),

#### Water Conservation codes;

- Retrofit on resale and requirements
- Retrofit requirements for new building permits
- Sub-metering ordinances
- Smart meters
- Water efficiency allocation policy

Climate Change: <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/youth-engagement/global-youth-video-competition/global-youth-video-competition-2019/cities-and-local-action-to-combat-climate-change> United Nations

Six Principles from Planning Climate Change Policy Guide page 3 Campbell et al.

#### Livable Built Environment

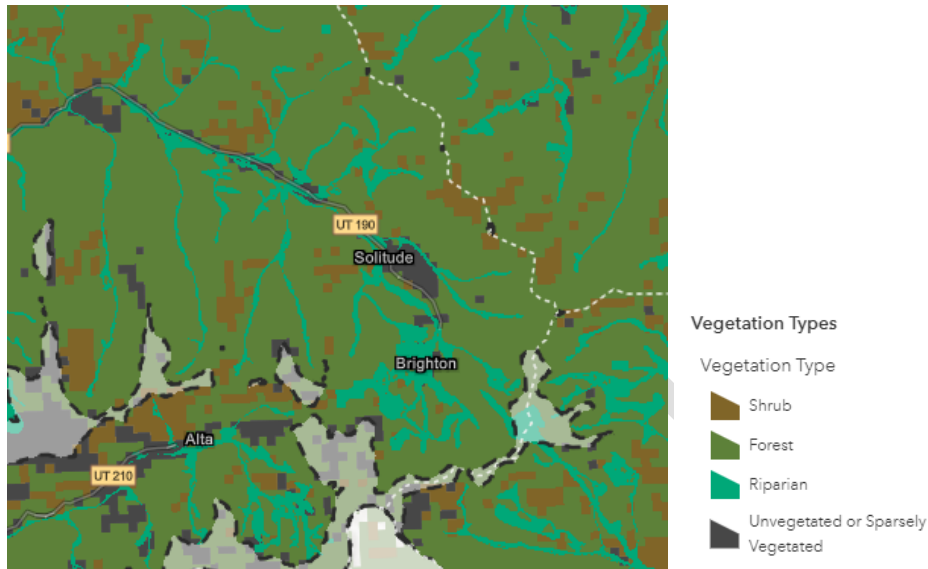
Harmony with Nature, Resilient Economy

Interwoven Equity

Healthy Communities

Responsible Regionalism

#### Wildlife and Habitat



Data from the Central Wasatch Commission Environmental Dashboard, 2022

As discussed in the land use chapter, a lot of the land in Brighton is owned by the US Forest Service because the Town of Brighton sits in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

The Town of Brighton is part of a key habitat identified in the 2015-2025 Wildlife Action Plan produced by the Department of Wildlife Resources.

HUC8: Hydrologic Unit Code (watershed boundary) 8 referred to the by Wildlife Action Plan

Pages 26 Aspen Conifer

Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland (BpS 10610): 48,298 acres. o Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland - High Elevation (BpS 10612): 1,197,004 acres. o Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland - Low Elevation (BpS 10611): 485,456 acres.

Elevation range most common between 6,000 to 11,000 Ft generally above pinyon-juniper woodlands, and mingling at similar elevations with mountain sagebrush, montane mixed conifer, and subalpine spruce-fir communities – though the latter extend higher than aspen.

Occurs in a variety of topographic situations, in patch sizes of tens to thousands of acres.

SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Threats

The following threats to Aspen-Conifer were identified in a statewide assessment. Yellow rows indicate WAP (Wildlife Action Plan) priority threats - those that negatively impact many species and habitats including Aspen-Conifer. White rows indicate threats that are important to Aspen-Conifer, but not to as many other species and habitats as the priority threats.

Threats to Aspen-conifer	Threat Impact (Scope x Severity)			
	Very High	High	Medium	Grand Total
Problematic Insects – Native		1		1
Inappropriate Fire Frequency and Intensity	1			1
Seeding Non-native Plants		1		1
Droughts			1	1
Problematic Animal Species – Native			1	1
Habitat Shifting and Alteration			1	1
Problematic Plant Species – Native Upland	1			1
Improper Grazing (current)		1		1
Cabin Communities / Development			1	1
Improper Grazing (historic)	1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

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#### Improving Conditions

Increasing disturbance from either prescribed or natural fire. Recent studies have shown that larger scale burns (e.g., 5,000 acres) that burn more intensely have been the most successful in terms of aspen regeneration. Higher-intensity burns stimulate higher numbers of young aspen per unit area, than lower-intensity burns. A larger treatment area distributes ungulate browse pressure, allowing most young aspen stems to reach a safe height.

- Applying mechanical disturbance agents such as timber harvest. This can also be used to stimulate aspen regeneration and avoid or reduce resource losses to conifer beetles. As with fire, larger mechanical treatment areas serve to distribute browsing pressure and reduce damage to individual stems, increasing regeneration success.
- Monitoring smaller, naturally occurring or human-created disturbances for ungulate damage, and taking follow-up actions such as fencing, hazing, hunting, and/or domestic grazing management, may be required to prevent or reduce damage caused by domestic, wild, or feral ungulates.
- Promoting policies that reduce improper browsing and grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife.

Table T3. Results of Threat Ranking - Level-3 Threats				
Priority Level-3 Threats to SGCNs and Key Habitats	Threat Impact (Scope x Severity)			
	Very High	High	Medium	Grand Total
1.1 Housing and Urban Areas				
1.1.0 Housing and Urban Areas	1	10	21	32
2.3 Improper Farming and Ranching				
2.3.1 Improper Grazing (current)		17	13	30
4.1 Roads and Railroads				
4.1.1 Roads – Transportation Network		12	12	24
6.1 Recreational Activities				
6.1.1 OHV Motorized Recreation		6	10	16
7.1 Fire and Fire Suppression				
7.1.1 Inappropriate Fire Frequency and Intensity	14	20	10	44
7.2 Dams and Water Management / Use				
7.2.1 Presence of Dams		8	6	14
7.2.2 Presence of Diversions	6	12	4	22
7.2.3 Dam / Reservoir Operation	6	8	8	22
7.2.5 Channelization / Bank Alteration (direct, intentional)		14	9	23
7.2.8 Agricultural / Municipal / Industrial Water Usage	11	5	9	25
7.2.9 Water Allocation Policies	11	15	1	27
7.2.11 Sediment Transport Imbalance		4	12	16
7.3 Other Ecosystem Modifications		13	20	33
(no Level 3 threats individually rose to priority level) <sup>40</sup>				

#### Invasive Species

The Brighton community has worked hard to keep the forest thriving. An important aspect for ecological health is the mitigation of invasive species. Invasive species are non-native plants introduced into the mountain.

#### Fire

**Commented [EO1]:** The main natural resources discussed in the General Plan so far are water and natural habitat and then we discuss fire and climate change. What are natural resources should be considered?

Sensitive Areas – Conservation, Preservation, Riparian, Water Sources

Cultural Resources -

Brighton Institute

Historic chapel on Brighton Loop

Second ski-resort in U.S. Dependent on snow – talk about changing precipitation patterns and connection with the shrinking Great Salt Lake. Maybe address this more in Resilience + Infrastructure?

Indigenous Populations history. Talk to Barbara and Carolyn about this. I think they have some resources and connections.

Mining history - what impacts does that still have? Talk about shaft between canyons, used to deliver water. (discuss to extent possible without revealing anything confidential / threatening to residents)

BCC Community Council history

Recreation and Tourism – Combine with

U.S. Forest Service – maybe inventory of trailheads and picnic areas in Canyon? What is the history here? When was this designated National Forest? Why was it designated? What's the significance?

Skiing – reliance on snow; how could resorts adapt to changing precipitation patterns? How do they already adapt (i.e. making snow)?

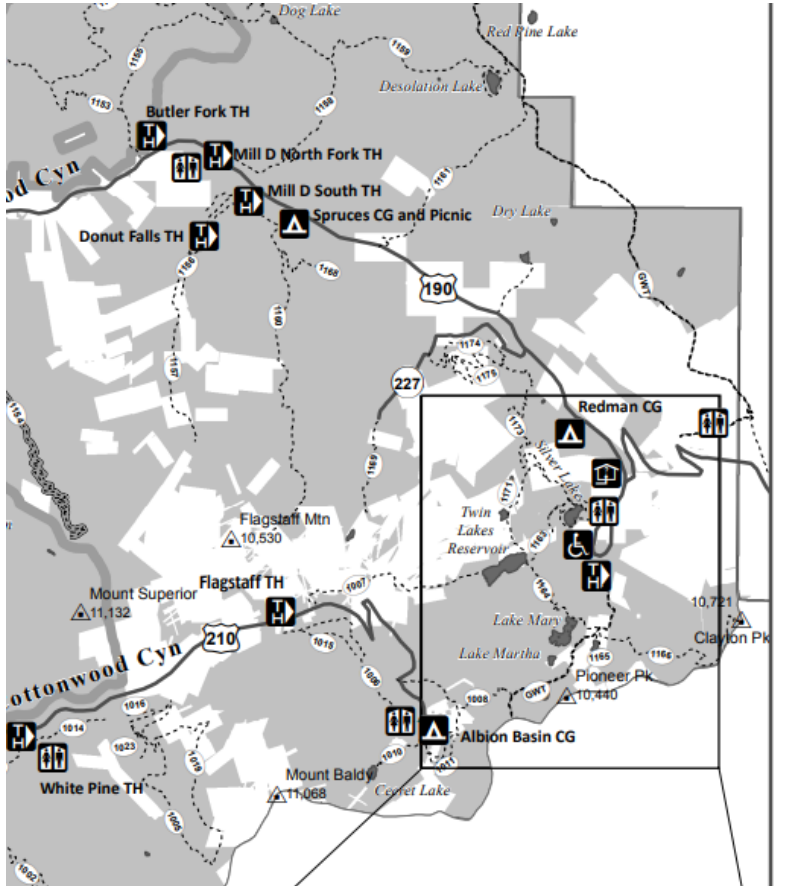
Rock climbing: what infrastructure supports this? How to expand? How to make safer?

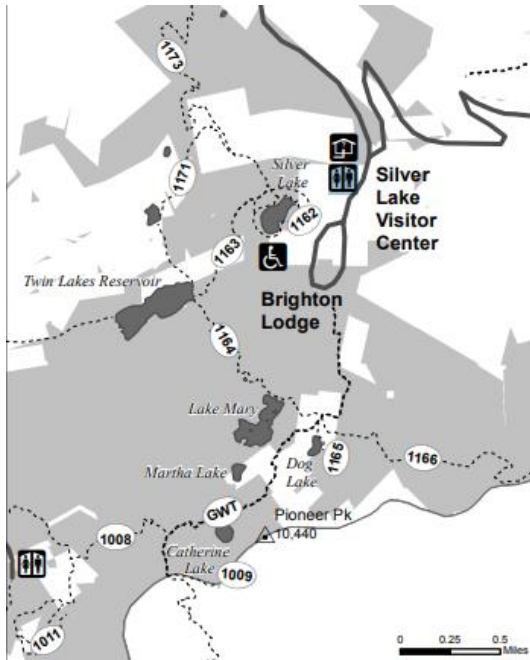
Bicycling: what infrastructure supports this? How to make safer? (maybe has been discussed already)

How does changing demand / parking requirements in LCC impact BCC?

How does growing population in the Valley contribute to stress on Brighton's natural resources?

Importance of Brighton to locals? For example, 'Silent rock', learning to ski at Brighton, teenage years as ski instructor at resorts, wedding pictures at Donut Falls (talk about impact photography is having and how to address), family cabins, sledding at Donut Falls,





US Forest Service Recreational Areas

#### Potential Goals

##### **Goal #1 Promote preservation of natural resources in town actions and legislation.**

Objective #1 Advocate for preservation on all levels.

Potential Actions: push state legislation, coordinate with WFRC, US Forest Service, DNR,

Objective #2 Review ordinances for compatibility with preservation efforts.

Potential Action: any changes to FCOZ, noise, dark sky, etc.

Objective #4 Build a network of reliable and accurate data to adequately assess existing conditions.

Potential Actions: CWC dashboard, create new datasets to Brighton's boundary, analyze land use and economic data with natural resources.

Objective #5 1 Open lands that are crucial for wildlife do not have the potential to be developed for housing or urban growth.

Potential actions: expand protection zones where possible, establish and understand non-developable properties, create buffers, or overlay zones where possible.

**Goal #2 Expand sustainable and responsible recreation and tourism.**

Objective #1 Recreational opportunities are designed and presented in ways that encourage and promote responsible participation, while also ensuring that wildlife and habitat impacts are kept at acceptably low levels.

Potential actions: provide trash cans, bathrooms, potable water sources, education signage and wayfinding signs, make sure parking is clear and enforced, increase transit options,

Objective #2 Responsible recreation is promoted and encouraged via effective education and enforcement.

Potential Actions: create a visitor center, create documents to inform residents and visitors, continue to use public events to educate, work with local organizations,

**Goal #3 Create and support a strong collection of historic and cultural community assets.**

Objective #1 Expand historic preservation efforts, where appropriate, that preserve community character.

Potential Actions: Continue research in available historic preservation opportunities, work with the US forest and coordinate efforts on historic preservation, educate residents and visitors, support local organizations that collect history information.

Objective #2 Support culturally significant features of the canyon.

Potential Actions: consider cultural asset mapping and planning, adopt policies that assist in prioritizing culturally significant buildings and areas, seek funding to assist in renovations and maintenance.

**Goal #4 Become a leader in educating the public on important matters that impact the Town and canyon.**

Metrics: review specific land tracts for zoning, acreage, status that preclude housing and urban development.

Actions

Complete a scaled down version of the crucial habitat assessment tool to identify important wildlife lands. <https://wafwa.org/initiatives/chat/> CHAT Ranking Shapefile downloaded from website.

Apply protective zoning designation to critical wildlife areas. LAND USE ACTIONS

County and City Planning and Zoning Commissions are identified as likely authority to stakeholders in the WAP objectives in actions from almost all of the identified threats.

Metric:

Decrease in per capita water consumption, future development follows smart growth principles to reduce urban sprawl SGCN populations in an around existing urban areas expand or remain stable.

Actions:

Maintain the integrity of habitat areas by providing spatial and noise buffers to adjacent housing/urban growth.

Develop wildlife crossing structures to provide safe passage of roads or other movement barriers.

Manage human-wildlife conflicts by means which minimize property and human safety risks while preserving intact wildlife populations.

Develop public information and education programs aimed at encouraging attitudes and behaviors that are positive for wildlife conservation.

Conduct environmental education in open spaces to foster application for conservation and connect our growing urban population with nature, potentially broadening support for natural resource conservation.

Enable and promote redevelopment and compact development.

Emphasize the importance of open spaces and outdoor recreation to enhance the lives and health of the public.

Objective #3 Roads are planned and sited in areas where there are limited impacts to wildlife. When existing roads are maintained, barriers to wildlife movement are altered to allow for movement.

Develop a list of priority locations for site / area protective designation.

Design and locate recreational facilities in appropriate locations that avoid or minimize adverse impacts to SGCNs and key habitats.

Develop a list of priority areas for restoration and natural processes.

**Commented [KM2]:** Also consider telling the stories of locals' experiences with Brighton's natural resources. How do we manage resources so that those experiences remain valued and possible for future generations?

Apply protective zoning.

Enforce existing regulations on streams.

Human Intrusions and Disturbance like Recreation

Install signage, fencing, or other aids to appropriate recreational use.

Determine wildlife response to disturbance.

Design and locate recreational infrastructures/facilities in appropriate locations that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on SGCNs and key habitats.

Maintain a voice in the outdoor recreation advisory groups.

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